

Pennsylvania Election.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14.
The 15th District returns are in from all but eight townships:

Hickman.....421
Bromall.....308
Mansel.....243
Thus HICKMAN is re-elected by a majority of 1713.

PORT JERVIS, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
Pike County (Pa.) gives 200 majority for Dimmick for Congress.

HONESDALE, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
Dimmick (Dem.) is elected in the XIIIth District by about 1,300 majority.

IOWA Election.

LYONS, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1858.
In five townships in this county, Leffingwell, anti-Unionist Democrat for Congress, is 64 ahead.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1858.
The Republican majority in Scott County is 339 on both State and Congressional tickets. Bennett, Independent candidate for Judge, has 227 majority in this county.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Des Moines County (official), 102 majority for H. H. Trimble, Democrat. Henry County, 635 majority for Samuel Curtis, Republican. Jefferson County, 175 majority for Curtis. Wapello County, 100 majority for Trimble. These are Republican gains since 1857.

Indiana Election.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Nibleck (Dem.), elected by 800 majority.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Wm. H. English (Dem.), elected.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Dane (Rep.), elected over Hughes by 300 to 500 majority.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Davis (A. L.), elected by about 3,000 majority.

TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Case (Rep.), elected by 600 majority.

The Republicans claim the election of 13 State Senators and 57 members of the Assembly.

Republican Rejoicings.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
There is a torch-light procession here this evening, in honor of the triumph of the Opposition throughout the State. A large meeting is also being held at the City Hall, where several speakers are holding forth. The Gazette office is brilliantly illuminated.

Congressional Nomination.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
The American Convention in the 15th District this evening nominated the Hon. Albert Fearing for Congress.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
The Republicans of Charlestown held a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting last night, at which the Hon. Henry Wilson was the principal speaker. The Democrats of the 11th District have nominated Arthur W. Austin, Collector at Boston, for Congress.

Desperate Affray at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
A desperate affray occurred at the Fair grounds yesterday, in which twelve or fifteen persons were engaged. Sandy Owen was killed; his brother, George Owen, was killed; Gen. A. Battle had his skull fractured; Samuel Coleman was mortally wounded; and others were seriously injured.

The Vermont General Assembly.

MONTPELIER, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
The General Assembly of Vermont convened in this place to-day. The House was organized by the choice of the Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds of Burlington Speaker, who received 188 votes to 38 for Horace Wadsworth, esq., of Grand Isle, the Democratic candidate. Chas. Cummings of Brattleboro was chosen Clerk pro tem. The Senate convened but adjourned without making any action.

The Senate organized this afternoon by the choice of Clark H. Chapman for Secretary and H. S. Miner for Assistant.

The Hon. Island Hall will be inaugurated Governor to-morrow.

Murdered by her Husband.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
A man named McNeill, residing in Waterbury, was shot by his wife, who was a clerk in the Albany Hotel, on Tuesday night. The murder was not known until Wednesday morning, when McNeill notified his sister that his wife was dying or dead. He has not been seen since that time. His wife was found lying on the floor, having been shot by fracturing her skull with a club or hatchet. The murder was not known until Wednesday morning, when McNeill notified his sister that his wife was dying or dead. He has not been seen since that time. His wife was found lying on the floor, having been shot by fracturing her skull with a club or hatchet. The murder was not known until Wednesday morning, when McNeill notified his sister that his wife was dying or dead. He has not been seen since that time. His wife was found lying on the floor, having been shot by fracturing her skull with a club or hatchet.

From Detroit.

DETROIT, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
The steamer Canada collapsed her flue in Saginaw River yesterday, sending to death three of the crew. The National Home Ship at Kalamazoo is largely attended, and is in every way successful.

Connecticut State Fair.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
The Connecticut State Fair have had a fine day for their exhibition. The number of visitors to-day has been over 10,000. The show is in all respects the best ever held in this State. Tomorrow is to be the best day of the week to see the fine display. The exhibition closes on Saturday afternoon.

Sinking of the Steamer Carrier.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
The steamer Carrier sunk in the Missouri River on Tuesday afternoon. She was valued at \$30,000, and was partially insured in Pittsburgh office. The cargo was saved, but in a damaged condition. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, it was resolved, as a testimonial of respect to Em. Ryland, the late President, that the Chamber be closed to-day, the members attend the funeral in a body, and that the Chamber be draped in mourning for thirty days.

Trial of Engines and Riots.

SEATTLE, Mass., Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
Eleven companies participated in the firemen's muster and trial at Chicopee to-day. Two silver and one heavy plated trumpets were offered as prizes for the best playing. They were won by Niagara Company of Worcester, Niagara Company of Springfield, and the Ocean Company of Springfield. A fight occurred between the Washington Company of New-Haven, the police listed an hour, and was quite bloody. The police were unable to make any arrests. Trumpets were broken in giving blows, and some severe wounds were received on both sides.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1858.
The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were forty-seven.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1858.
The deaths by yellow fever in this city yesterday were forty-six.

NIBLO'S.—"Pauvrete" will be repeated to-night.

It has drawn most excellent houses during the week, and the admirable acting of most of the characters has been justly applauded. To-morrow, "Jessie Brown" will be repeated by Agnes Robertson, Ada Clifton, Messrs. Bourneville, Jordan, Davenport, Whiting, Seymour and others. Mr. Bourneville has a new piece in preparation, which will be produced within a few days.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—John Mark, residing at No. 311 East Twelfth street, was run over by a cart in the lower part of the city, and thereby very badly injured. He was removed to the First Ward Station-House and surgical aid procured for him.

ALTERED BILLS APPOINT.—Some spurious \$10 bills, purporting to be issued by the Bank of Commerce, at Carmel, N. Y., altered from the Bank of Commerce of New-Orleans, Conn., were offered at different stores in the city yesterday.

THE LOSS OF THE AUSTRIA.

Arrival of 42 of her Passengers

IN THE
BRITISH STEAM-FRIGATE VALOROUS.

The British steam frigate Valorous, Capt. Oldham, arrived last evening from Fayal, bringing 42 of the passengers of the steamship Austria, saved by the French bark Maurice. The Valorous left England on the 16th of September, for New-York, whither she was bound to take Sir W. Gore Ouseley, Special Minister to Greytown. But meeting with head winds, she was obliged to put into Fayal on the 25th for coal. The bark Maurice had already reached Fayal with the rescued passengers of the Austria, and Mr. Dart, the British Vice-Consul, solicited a passage for them on the Valorous to New-York. Capt. Oldham cheerfully agreed to take them, and Mr. Lane, the Hamburg Consul, put on board 14 days' provisions for their maintenance. The Valorous sailed again on the evening of the 28th, with 42 passengers; the officers of the steamer and the sick remaining behind. After a stormy passage, the Valorous arrived here last evening. The passengers were landed at Castle Garden, and Mr. Connelly sent them to the Shakespeare Hotel, at the expense of the consignees of the lost steamship. The names of the passengers by the Valorous are:

W. MICHAELIS, LOOKMAN of Assol.
W. VOLKER, Syden.
N. BECHER, Le Clair, Iowa.
F. RHEINLANDER, Kira.
C. BECKHOLT, Bensberg.
P. WAGNER, Worms.
S. HESS, Chrodien.
H. ASHBER, Bedenbach.
A. H. TAP, Cappeln.
H. BECKEN, Lohm.
PH. MOELLER, Gelnhausen.
J. MEFFER, Ellenville.
J. RIDDLE, Staunburg.
G. TASSER, Enger.
G. VOLKERSHO, Cappeln.
D. CORN, Breslau.
EDWARD ARIENDT, Vera Cruz.
FRITZ, HOSERLICH of Bulowsh.
FERDINAND STRANOW, Stragrow.
N. SIEB, Romersdorf.
W. BENJAMIN, Millersdorf.
S. HELLER, Pocklowitz.
E. WENHAM, Singen.
H. HASS, Berlin.
F. STERNOW, Iznaburg.
D. H. SCHICK, Cohn.
G. BURNSTEL, Mannheim.
G. KURLMAN, Cincinnati.
F. WAGNER, Hessen Cassel.
E. WILHE, Weiden.
J. H. ZITZ, Mainz.
JAMES S. MURRAY, Alpending.
S. PALLAN, Rulien.
R. V. DERFELD, Dresden.
L. WOLF, New-York.
H. LEMKE, Ellendorf.

WOMEN.

MARY FRIEDRICH of Prag.
C. HANSHILD, Seedorf.
B. BAYENAND, Siermick.
TRINA TINKEN, New-York.
BETTY EDWARDS, Lemberg.
ROSALIE LITZ, Lobenz.
The following were left in the hospital at Fayal, badly burned:

F. MESSEMER of New-York.
Prof. EISEL of New-York.
C. BECHER of Westphalen, for New-Orleans.
The following of the crew had taken passage for Hamburg:

L. HARS, first officer.
R. HELLMANN, second officer.
J. C. BENNETT, third officer.
C. PLATE, quartermaster.
J. H. RICHTER, sailor.
J. FRIEDL, freeman.
N. JURGENSEN, sailor.
OLIVER POHL, engineer.
C. MICHAELIS, lookman.
The Valorous is at anchor off Castle Garden.

We learn from those people that they were treated with the utmost kindness by Capt. Renaud, while on board the Maurice. His provisions were scanty, however, and they had to put up with a little biscuit and fish, and with two glasses of claret daily. The captain gave his shirts to the women, dressed their burns, and tended them most devotedly. Theodore Eisefeld was for three or four days wandering in his mind, but recovered his senses before the bark reached Fayal.

On their arrival, the passengers were taken in charge by the Hamburg and British Consuls, who placed them in boarding-houses, and removed the sick to the hospitals. A merchant named D'Orey guaranteed, if the owners of the steamship did not foot the bills, that he would bear the expense.

Mr. Eisefeld was anxious to come home in the Valorous, but his physician forbade him, as he was suffering from the effects of his shipwreck. By his advice he will remain on the island until Spring. He sent home letters by the Valorous, informing his friends of his situation.

Mr. Messemer of New-York was sick of typhus fever, at Fayal, and was not expected to recover.

Mr. Becker was badly burned, and could not take passage for the same reason.

We have gathered from the survivors the following additional

JOSEPH SIMS, Prag.
FRITZ KUTNER.
BOCHER KUTNER.
LOVENTHAL.
PEREZ, from Krah.
KUCHEN, from No. 4 Beaver street, with 2 cousins.
BOKENMAY, from Mobile.
M. GOTSCHALK, from Kassel.
MERCHES, from Milwaukee.
MRS. JACOBS, from Eighth avenue.
FRIEDENSTEIN, from Go tingen, with two brothers and sister.
SCHNETZ, from Cincinnati.
WEIKER, from Tugelheim.
ERHLEMBRAND, from Tugelheim.
CHR. BEKER, from Weden.
A. HOLLMAN, from Bodingham.
SILBERBERG, from Ellerbeld.
MERO, from Milwaukee.

Of the passengers that arrived here yesterday, there was not one who had not lost relatives or friends on the ill-fated steamer. Mrs. Betty Erdwurm, who was on her way with her four children to her husband in Charleston, S. C., lost all her little ones. One, a bright little boy, was swallowed up in the flames; her three little girls she lashed to a rope and suspended over the side, but the rope was burned through and they fell in the sea. All of the women were very much burned, and terrible scars attest the severity of their sufferings. Some of their wounds are still unhealed.

Most of these people are very poorly clad, and quite destitute. Of course the Hamburg Consul here will assist them, but any additional help from the public will be as gratefully received as it is sorely needed.

STATEMENT OF GUSTAV BIRNSTALL.

I was a second-cabin passenger. All went on well, and up to the time of the sad occurrence which scattered us all abroad upon the ocean, everybody seemed happy. On the 13th of September, about 2 o'clock p.m., I was sitting on the deck when I perceived a volume of smoke proceeding from one of the hatchways, followed almost immediately thereafter by a blaze of fire, and in two minutes more smoke and fire came forth from every aperture on the deck. In five minutes after I first saw the smoke the entire deck was in flames. As long as the smoke would permit, the people in the stowage screamed for help. At intervals I saw persons trying to reach the deck. I understood

that many of the people were in bed. I saw one woman at the top of one of the hatchways with her arms outstretched and calling out for help, but she soon seemed to lose her balance and fell back below. Most of the stowage passengers who succeeded in reaching the deck immediately took recourse to the bowsprit, while the first and second cabin passengers gathered on the quarter-deck.

Owing to the progress of the flames, however, the persons on the quarter-deck were soon obliged to throw themselves into the sea. The ship was yet in motion and running against the wind, thus driving the smoke and flames to the back part of the ship, rendering it absolutely necessary for those in that part of the vessel to abandon it. Many of them tried hard to retain their ground, but the flames were too much for them. Soon the entire poop was in flames, and its occupants struggling in the sea. I divested myself of my outer garments, and under the direction of the first officer entered the second boat from the bows on the larboard side of the ship. About fifty persons were in this boat, when the first officer cut the rope at one end, by which operation the whole of them were suddenly precipitated into the sea. The rope at the other end, however, broke, and the boat drifted astern. Many of us succeeded in reaching the boat again; but by some efforts which were made to take some more of the passengers on board, it was again upset. This time I got afloat, but after swimming for a long time I caught hold of a piece of a mast and two oars. Again I reached the boat, but it was full of water, and around it was a number of persons hanging on. We got hold of a life-preserver, managed to break it in two, and with the pieces contrived to bail out the boat. The boat was soon righted again, and as many as could got into it. I had been swimming for about four hours. About 8 o'clock at night we heard many persons hallooing for help. We supposed they were hanging on by life-preservers and pieces of wreck, but we could not see them, and therefore could not help them. In the same boat with me was a boy who had left Hamburg in company with his father, named C. Wiroin de Richmond. As we were sailing toward the Maurice, which we had sighted at 5 o'clock, our attention was directed to a voice at the stern of our boat. It was calling out "August, August, are you safe?" The boy at length recognized it as the voice of his father, and informed him that he was safe. The man then said he was content, and committed himself to the deep. After getting on board the Maurice we were as comfortably provided for as the circumstances of her captain and crew would permit. In six days we reached Fayal, being Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, where we all went into a boarding-house. The American and German Consuls, together, gave us clothes and saw us otherwise cared for. On the 28th inst. we went on board her Majesty's frigate Valorous, and sailed for New-York.

INCIDENTS.

One of the six women who were saved, and who arrived yesterday, had been severely burned. She exhibited the scars on her arms which were healed up; she stated that her breasts had been terribly burned, and that they were yet in a painful condition, but getting better. She seemed remarkably happy under the circumstances, owing to the fact that she was in hopes soon to be in the hands of her friends.

Shortly after 6 o'clock last night, the whole party, 42 in number, proceeded from Castle Garden up Broadway to the Shakespeare Hotel, where they were duly cared for.

Mr. EDWARD AVENDORF states that he left Hamburg in the Austria for New-York; that when the fire first broke out, the passengers tried to extinguish it, but there was no one to command; the Captain and the officers of the ship were no where to be found; and all was in so much confusion, that the flames increased and drove them from their work. He thinks that if the Captain and crew had exerted themselves to quench the fire, instead of running away, the vessel might have been saved. When the fire grew so hot that he could bear the heat no longer, he jumped into the water, and fortunately found a bundle of corks to which he clung till picked up by the boats of the Maurice. He was near Mr. Eisefeld when he was picked up, and supposed he must be dead. On board of the Maurice they were treated with unvarying kindness. Capt. Renaud found all in his power for their comfort. When they arrived at Fayal, they were taken in charge by the Consul, and the sick were taken to the hospital; where they were treated very kindly. The Consul and the inhabitants of Fayal gave them all the assistance in their power. Two sick persons were left at Fayal, one of whom was Mr. Eisefeld, who was improving in health, being able to walk about supported by the arm of his attendant. From Fayal they were taken by the Valorous, while on board of her they received a great deal of attention and care, and all their wants were supplied. Mr. Avendorf says that they have been treated with the utmost kindness from the very moment they were taken from the water till now.

THE COPYRIGHT CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

From The London Times, Oct. 2.
During the last week, a number of gentlemen more or less connected with literature have met at Brussels to discuss the question of international copyright. The sittings of the "Congrès International de la Propriété Littéraire et Artistique" are now over, and the results are not unimportant.

On the 28th ult., the chair was offered to M. Rogier, the Minister of the Interior, who made the following short but appropriate speech:

"GENTLEMEN: In taking the chair which your courtesy has offered me, I shall not make a long speech. Your time is too precious, and I entertain too high a respect for intellectual property, to give you a second cribbed and calve of the eloquent and talented President (M. Faidier). But I must thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me on account of my official position. I am much flattered at the compliment from an assembly which has so many claims to distinction. I should feel still more flattered if I might fancy that the compliment was paid not so much to my official position as to the interest I have always felt for these international conferences when the great questions which concern mankind are discussed. Belgium, by her topographical and neutral position, as well as from the nature of her institutions, has acquired almost the right of being the meeting place of the peaceful and fruitful plough, instead of being, as once, the battle-field of sanguinary encounters. Lances are no longer shivered, or swords crossed, or the roar of artillery heard. Something grander than this sounds upon the ear; it is that of the conflicting rush of the intellect of man. Many fall and perish in the midst of the intellectual battle. The stronger, the more vigorous, the more generous survive; and the result of the tournament is the nobler ideas rise triumphant from the lists, they become principles, they gradually form a new diplomacy, new and more humane laws of the land, and their influence extends beyond measure. As a member of the Government, gentlemen, allow me in my official capacity to ask you a favor. Let every idea pass through the fiery ordeal of your discussions; but, without limit to time, give us simple solutions and practical conclusions. To myself, I am a poor man; but for me to be able to introduce into the legislation of my country the principles elaborated by this august assembly—rich in the prestige of so much talent and so many illustrious names. I do not mean to say that such a promise would be a reward equal to your merits, but I know not of any more worthy means of proving to the Congress and to the Government that I am not unworthy of the gratitude it feels toward you."

This speech of the Minister was followed by loud and unanimous cheering.

The results of the Congress may be thus briefly stated:

1. International admission of the right of literary and artistic copyright, with or without reciprocity.

2. The establishment of a uniform law, that protection to the produce of intellect may be universal.

3. Complete equality between native and foreign authors.

4. A simplification of the formalities required for an author to publish his work in a foreign country—that is to say, that the fact of his having complied with the requirement in his own country shall be sufficient.

5. Dramatic works and musical compositions to be placed on the same footing as literary works, as regards copyright.

6. An author's or composer's right over their presentations or performance of his works.

7. Works of design, painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving to be placed on the same footing as regards copyright as works of literature.

8. An abolition of, at least, a reduction of Customs duties on all books and literary works.

The principal of perpetuity in literary and artistic copyright was rejected by a large majority.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna say that the Government is pushing vigorously the works in the war parts of Pola and Cattara.

The Swiss Federal Council had complained at Vienna against the violation of the Swiss territory by Austrian custom-house officials.

The negotiations between the Holy See and the Grand Duchy of Baden for a concordat had been broken off.

BAVARIA.

The Bavarian Chambers had been dissolved, and a general election would take place shortly.

DENMARK.

The Holstein troops lately encamped near Rendsburg, for the purpose of federal military inspection, had been transported back to the Danish Island of Seeland. Many precautions were taken by the authorities for fear of a renewal of the demonstrations of the Holstein troops.

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